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Chronic Alcoholism.

BY LEO.

Perhaps some of our readers need some explanation of our caption.

Alcoholism is a disease induced by the use of intoxicating drinks.

Alcohol is the element in wine, beer, whiskey and other drinks which intoxicates or poisons the system of the drinker, sometimes rendering him unconscious—"dead drunk." There is less of it in wine and beer than in whiskey, but the nature of it is the same. It is a poison.

Chronic alcoholism designates the drinker's condition when the poison has gained control of him. He may not be a drunkard in the ordinary meaning of that term, but liquor dominates his will making him an habitual drinker. The medical profession does not use the common term drunkard, but the more euphonious and the more correct expression, "Alcoholism," or more fully, "Chronic Alcoholism."

To the scientific physician alcoholism is a disease—a defect of the physical man—to be cured by certain treatment like any other ill that man is heir to.

There is this difference between alcoholism and drunkenness: the former denotes a condition of subjugation to the poison in spite of all possible injury to the unfortunate victim; whereas drunkenness may be only a single misfortune. We read of Noah being drunk once, but that did not make him an alcoholic. When a man is a chronic alcoholic he is diseased—no longer master of himself, and unless cured will surely end his life disastrously. Is there a cure for the disease?

There are cures. Total abstinence is a sure cure. Let the diseased man in the strength of his manhood and God's help stop drinking and he will become a new man. Thousands have thus been saved from the drunkard's doom. It requires grit to apply the remedy, but it can be done. That is one cure.

The other cure is that obtaining in Germany. It involves treating the victim as a diseased man. He is separated from old haunts, put in a Clinic—that is a place devoted to the army of alcoholics—and put under the care of an expert physician. Germany has sixty Clinics throughout the Fatherland devoted to the cure of chronic alcoholics.

Do they cure any? They do. After a few months spent in the Clinic about ten per cent of the patients recover their usual state and go home to their families; but still the cured ones must not expose themselves to temptation for they are liable to have a relapse.

Ten per cent cured! Think of it, only ten per cent! What becomes of the ninety per cent uncured? Alas! they go on from bad to worse until a final break does come. It is painful to think of the wasted life.

The doctors allege that chronic

alcoholism is a disease hard to cure. So it seems.

Is it not strange that intelligent human beings allow themselves to be dragged into this dangerous condition? It is a well known fact that alcohol is a poison. Man's blood, nerves and brain abhor the stuff. Every man would live longer and live better if he never took a drop of alcohol into his system. And yet men drink and perish.

We have heard it said that drunkards in Germany are not numerous—that beer, the national drink of the Fatherland, is not very harmful to life. How comes it, then, that so many become chronic alcoholics? Why so many Clinics for the cure of the dread disease?

Dear reader, beware of all intoxicants. Beer, like wine, is a mocker, and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise. At the last it, too, biteth like a serpent.

Attack Like Tigers.

In fighting to keep the blood pure the white corpuscles attack disease germs like tigers. But often germs multiply so fast the little fighters are overcome. Then see pimples, boils, eczema, salt-rheum and sores multiply and strength and appetite fail. This condition demands Electric Bitters to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to expel poisons from the blood. "They are the best blood purifier," writes C. T. Budahn, of Tracy, Calif., "I have ever found." They make rich, red blood, strong nerves and build up your health. Try them. 50c at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

Ninevah.

Rev. Ora Arnold filled his appointment here Sunday morning. Two members were taken into the church. He is holding protracted meeting at Mt. Zion now and reports good success, five having already been converted.

The Christian Endeavor Society will give a social at Budd Corwin's Thursday night.

Elman Townsends were guests of Willis Rogers and family Sunday.

Isaac Ungers and W. D. Ungers were guests of Levi Ungers Sunday.

Ben. Delk and Burl Corwin delivered their Spanish tobacco at Arcanum Thursday, getting seven cents a pound. Some are selling Seed Leaf for six cents.

Mrs. H. E. Weaver was the guest of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ludy, at Greenville, Sunday afternoon and night.

A Township Sunday School Convention was held at Jaysville Sunday afternoon.

Lots of farmers are having public sales this spring.

Feb. 13.

GAIL.

A King Who Left Home

set the world totalking, but Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y., says he always KEEPS AT HOME the King of all Laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—and that they're a blessing to all his family. Cure constipation, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia. Only 25c at Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

Examination Questions Used February 4.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

1. What are the principal factors in teaching how to study? Discuss one of these factors in its relation to the children.

2. What can you say about the different values of facts and the estimate that children put upon them in grouping them into points?

3. May teachers be too conscientious in the minor details of their school work? If so, what difficulties may it cause?

4. What disposition is made of the fees that teachers pay to the school examiners?

5. Explain the different ways by which a certificate may be obtained from the State Board of School Examiners. How many different kinds of certificates are granted?

6. What is the difference between knowledge and education? Describe the methods designed to secure both of these.

7. Upon what should the promotion of a pupil be based?

8. Make clear the distinction between inductive and deductive reasoning?

9. Give some of the incentives to study that you use or would use. Name some incentives that ought not be used. Why not?

10. Have you pictures upon the walls of your school room? If not, is it worth while to get them? How, if your board of education is not interested? Have you a library in your school? If not, how get one?

READING.

1. What General Assembly is now in session? Who is the presiding officer of each house? Who is the representative from your county? Who is your representative in the Senate? What is the term and salary of each?

2. What do you understand by the child's point of view in the reading lesson? Is it essential for the teacher to get this before criticising the reading of the child? Why or why not?

3. Give the pictures, theme and concrete argument, or embodiment, of the selection, "Barbara Frietchie." Outline the assignments that you would give to a class just beginning to study this selection.

4. Name some bad habits of silent reading and give their causes. What may be done to correct them?

5. How are these names made prominent: Pomerene, Evangeline, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, The Golden Gate, "Champ" Clark, Leonard Wood, Woodrow Wilson?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What are the advantages of perspiration? What ill results may follow if it is hindered?

2. Discuss the causes of tuberculosis. What is Ohio doing to combat it?

3. Describe fully how food is assimilated in the body.

4. Write a strong paragraph on the topic, "Home and Health."

5. In what way may the physical defects of children operate upon their morals?

6. What can you say of the importance of water as a food?

7. Describe the process by which nature heals a broken bone.

8. Name four forms of intemperance and give some of the effects of each.

feets of each.

9. What would you do with a child that comes to school habitually dirty?

10. Give the good effects of perfectly working breathing apparatus.

UNITED STATES HISTORY, INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. What events in science, discovery and international affairs of the year 1910 have been very important? Why so? Describe one of these in detail.

2. Discuss briefly a law of our state that has for its aim the better moral and social improvement of our people.

3. How was Alaska obtained? Describe its government today.

4. Of whom was the Plymouth company composed? Outline its work and give the results of it in a few particulars.

5. Describe one of the military campaigns of the French and Indian war. Give the causes and results of this war.

6. Outline the reconstruction policy of Congress at the close of the Civil war. Who were the "Carpetbaggers"?

7. Write a concise account of the Louisiana Purchase and then give the chief benefits of it to the United States.

8. Give the aims of any two of the first twelve amendments to the constitution of the United States.

9. What Congress is now in session? Who is the presiding officer of each house? What is some of the work that this Congress is planning to do? Who are the leaders?

10. How have the following men been connected with the history of the United States: Tallyrand, Pitt, Elias Howe, Alexander H. Stephens, Frances Scott Key, Arthur St. Clair, Nathan Hale, George H. Thomas, Charles I., John C. Fremont?

ARITHMETIC.

1. A spends 4-5 of his income, and B having the same income, spends 1-3 times as much as A, and finds himself \$75 in debt at the end of the year. What is the income of each?

2. Find the cost, at \$12.50 per thousand, of 24 planks 18 ft. long, 18 in. wide at one end and 14 in. wide at the other, and 3 1/2 in. thick.

3. Explain (a) why one hour of time equals 15 degrees of longitude, and (b) why a watch seems to gain in time when it is carried toward the west.

4. A makes \$560 commission by selling sheep at 4 per cent and buying hogs with the proceeds after he retains a commission of 20 per cent for so doing. What did he sell the sheep for?

5. If the gravel for a street 8 mile long and 50 feet wide, cost \$5,100, for a depth of 9 inches, what would be the cost of macadamizing a street 1 1/2 miles long, 60 feet wide and to a depth of 8 inches, broken stone costing 60% more than the gravel?

6. On February 6, 1910, a note of \$360 was given, drawing interest at 8%; on April 24, \$90 was paid on the note, and on June 12, \$40 was paid on the note. If it was given for nine months, what was due at maturity?

7. A merchant falls 25% on goods that are marked 25% above cost. Does he gain or lose, and how much per cent?

8. A cylinder is 10 inches in

diameter and 10 inches long. What part of this cylinder is lost in shavings if the largest possible sphere is cut from the cylinder?

LITERATURE.

1. Write a short biography of Thomas Carlyle. Name some of his writings and tell about one in particular.

2. Mention some of the characters of Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village." Describe one of the scenes. Quote from the writing.

3. How did the French Revolution affect English literature? How did the colonization of America affect it? Give examples of writings that show the effects of these.

4. Name three great orations by American speakers and give the effects of such upon American literature. Quote from one of them.

5. What is a masterpiece? Name a masterpiece in history and its author; another in drama; one in novel; in humor; in science; in pathos; in didactic writings.

6. Who wrote "The American Flag," "A Man's a Man for a That," "Blue and the Gray," "Elegy in a Country Churchyard?" Outline the assignments of any one of these as the first lesson upon it by a class of pupils in the elementary schools.

7. Give a description of the Restoration and English literature in that time.

8. Quote from the writings by Whittier; by Holmes; by Scott; by Wordsworth; by some living author.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the ten largest states in the United States east of the Mississippi river. Give the mineral products of these states; their leading manufacturing products.

2. Name the ten most populous states in the United States; name the ten largest cities in the United States, all according to the latest census. Why are the last five of the cities that you have named so large?

3. What are the greatest geographical influences upon the people of civilization in Egypt?

4. Locate the chief plateau regions of South America. Give the influences of these upon the other parts of the country; upon the occupations and commerce of the people.

5. Name in succession the waters passed through on a voyage from Baltimore to Manila. Locate five seaports to the north of this route that could be visited. What cargoes would you carry on this voyage and the return from Manila?

6. For what are the following places noted: Cienfuegos, Tutula, Bordeaux, Hull, Cleveland?

7. To what country does Java belong? Borneo? Tasmania? For what agricultural products are these noted? What about their people?

8. What causes glaciers and icebergs? Deltas? Tides?

WRITING.

1. Describe in detail how you give the first lesson in penmanship to a class of the first year in school. (The theory to receive 60 per cent of the grade and the penmanship 40 per cent.)

GRAMMAR.

Then as the night descended, the

herds returned from their pastures; Sweet was the moist still air with the odor of milk from their udders.

Lowly they waited, and long, at the well-known bars of the farm-yard,— Waited and looked in vain for the voice and the hand of the milkmaid.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded, Rose no smoke from the roofs, and gleamed no lights from the windows. But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires had been kindled, Built of the driftwood thrown on the sands from wrecks in the tempest."

1. Point out the different clauses in the above selection, name the kinds and say what the subordinate clauses modify.

2. Point out the phrases of the selection and say what they modify; name kinds of phrases pointed out.

3. Give the construction of the words in italics in selection.

4. What are verb phrases? Predicate objectives? Give examples of each.

5. Show the different uses of the subjunctives in sentences and explain.

6. Punctuate and capitalize the following:

burke in his speech on conciliation with america p 177 said first sir permit me to observe that the use of force is but temporary it may subdue for the time but it does not remove the necessity of subduing and a nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered.

7. Explain the difference between direct and indirect discourse. Give an example of direct discourse and change it to indirect.

8. What is the difference in the use between the relatives "who," "which" and "that"? Illustrate in original sentences.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Define tangible, courageous, concrete, appendicitis, casual.

2. Mention four rules of spelling that you have found useful in teaching the first three grades.

3. Indicate the correct pronunciation of these words: Ally, obligatory, nuisance, area, ameliorate.

4. Discuss the relative importance of written and oral spelling.

5. Write the plural of canopy, two, cuckoo, life, terminus, safe, crisis, formula, Mr. Davis, and Africa.

6. Write three pairs of homonyms and give the meaning of each word.

7. Write three pairs of synonyms and give the meaning of each.

8-9-10. Spell: Admissible, calendar, chastise, metallic, siege, linotype, Jacob's ladder, cauliflower, eighth, forfeiture, devastate, protege, rarefy, surrogate.

Thirty Years Together.

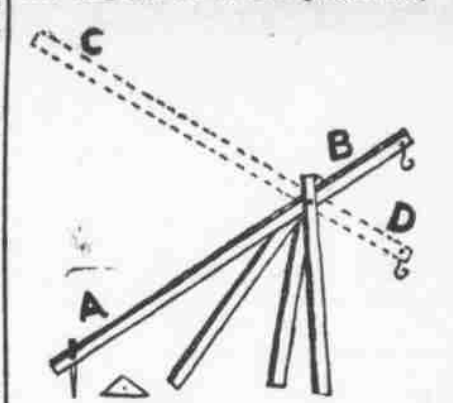
Thirty years of association—think of it. How the merit of a good thing stands out in that time—or the worthlessness of a bad one. So there's no guesswork in this evidence of Thos. Ariss, Concord, Mich., who writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for 30 years, and it's the best cough and cold cure I ever used." Once it finds entrance in a home you can't pry it out. Many families have used it forty years. It's the most infallible throat and lung medicine on earth. Unsuspected for la-grippe, asthma, hay-fever, croup, quinsy or sore lungs. Price 50c. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Wm. Kipp's Sons Co.

HANDY LIFTING JACK.

Easily Made Farm Device For Weighing Heavy Articles.

Herewith is given an illustration of a device for weighing cotton, beef, hogs and any other heavy article that the farmer may want to weigh. This was suggested to Farm and Ranch by a man who finds it very handy on the farm since one man can lift with it about as much as five men without it and with greater ease. It is made as follows:

The timber used is 1 by 4, but for articles weighing more than 400 pounds it will require stouter material. For the legs take one piece sixteen feet long and cut in three pieces—five,



FOR LIFTING HEAVY ARTICLES. [From Farm and Ranch.]

five and six feet respectively. The lever is ten feet long and has a hole bored one-fourth of its length from one end, or two and one-half feet from the end. In the shorter end is another hole in which to fasten a hook for the scales. Put together with a large bolt, first putting on one five foot leg, then the lever, the six foot leg and last the other five foot leg. The holes in the outside legs should be one size larger than those in the lever and longer leg in order that they may be spread apart at the bottom, so that they will not stand vertical.

When it is desired to weigh or lift an object pull the lever A B to the position of C D, fasten the article on the hook and with a rope fastened to the long end of the lever pull it down and hook under the stub, as shown in the illustration.

Many farmers are so intent on making money for the money's sake that they take no thought of the great possibilities of perfect living in the country.

MONEY IN SEED GROWING.

Enormous Increase in Quantity Produced For Commercial Purposes.

According to Joseph A. Arnold of the United States department of agriculture, there is profit in raising high grade seed. Seed crops of sweet corn, garden peas and beans of good quality are in ever increasing demand, and the quantity needed yearly has become so large that the seedsmen is obliged to have the major portion of his stock grown for him by others. Within the past few years there has been an enormous increase in the quantity of seeds produced for commercial purposes. This has been due in large measure to the development of seed growing and handling as a business. There are now nearly a thousand seed firms doing business in the United States. One of the largest of these uses buildings with an aggregate floor space of more than sixteen acres. This space is much larger than was occupied by the entire seed trade of the country only fifty years ago. The quality also has vastly improved. One of the most encouraging developments in the growing of garden vegetables is the increasing recognition of the practical importance of using pure and uniform stocks of seed whose varietal characteristics adapt them to distinct local conditions and market requirements. Another consideration is the fact that the growing of seed crops of these vegetables can be undertaken without any radical change in farm practice or material increase in farm equipment. These conditions make this industry well worth the attention of farmers who are located where soil and climatic conditions are favorable for the best development of such seeds.

However, the raising of these vegetables for seed crops is not recommended for all circumstances even when soil and climate are suitable. The farmer who contemplates undertaking seed crop farming will do well to consider thoroughly the many elements which enter into profits. Seedsmen are often able to place contracts for growing seed at very low prices, even lower than that at which grain of the species can be sold on the market. Such a condition might be due to any of several causes, but usually rests on an oversupply or a demand for an inferior product. The general tendency now, however, is decidedly toward the other direction, and both seed dealers and seed growers can do much by co-operation to further this tendency.

Pleasant surroundings and modern conveniences, easily obtainable, will go a long way in keeping the boys and girls on the farm.

Keep Dust Out of the Wheels. To keep the dust out of the wheels of your wagon cover the inside of the hub and the connection with the axle with leather or linoleum. Dirt causes much friction upon the axle and soon wears it out.